THE HISTORY

Of the late WAR *with the*

TURKS,

During the Siege of

VIENNA;

And the Great

Victory obtain'd against them, at the raising the *SIEGE*.

TOGETHER,

With an Account of the under-hand dealings of *FRANCE* in that affair.

Being the best and fullest Relation that has been yet publish'd.

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A RELATION *Of the present* WAR WITH THE TURKS, *'Till the raising the Siege of* VIENNA.

THE Emperour expected in making the Peace of *Nimeguen*, that *France* would rest contented with the

advantages ſhe had alread gain'd in the War. But he happy ſucceſſes only encreaſe her courage; for ſcarce had ſhe ſign'd the Treaty, bu thought of breaking it. Thi dealing gave no ſmall troubl to the Emperor, who behel himſelf on the other ſid threatned by the *Turks*, an not truſting ſo much t his own ſtrength, as to be lieve he could at the ſame tim make head againſt two ſuch Potent Enemies, he thereupo diſpatches Count *Albert Capra ra* to the Port, with advan tagious offers to obtain a continuation of the Truce, which was between the two Empires, and now upon expiring. In the mean time the Partiſans of *France* took hence occaſion

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to blame his Conduct; publiſhing he was more willing to comply with the Infidels, than the King, though he might expect from him ſufficient aſſiſtance. But they took no notice at the ſame time, that *France* would come to no agreement: But upon conditions which were not only diſhonourable to the Empire, but tended alſo to the utter ruine of the Emperor. For the King of *France* would have approved by a Treaty all the infractions which he had made of the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and moreover certain pretenſions ſatisfied, which I can ſcarce forbear terming ridiculous, were I not withheld by the reſpect which is due to whatſoever comes from Crowned Heads.

How ſoever, the Emperor impatiently expected ſome news from *Caprara*, when this Ambaſſador (deceiv'd by the artifices of the Grand Viſier, who was wholly ſet upon amuſing him with hopes of peace, whilſt he thought on nothing but War,) advertized him he doubted not but to accompliſh his buſineſs; which fill'd the Emperor and the whole Court with joy.

In effect, although he willingly would have turn'd his Arms againſt this common Enemy of *Chriſtendom*, yet knowing the deſigns of *France*, which aſpir'd of late to the Empire, th'intereſt of his Family made him reſpect it as an enemy far more dangerous, than the *Turk* could be; who

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at farthest expected but one place or two, whereas the other would swallow up the whole.

A report being spread in the month of *January*, that the King of *France* would encamp 50 Thousand men on the *Saon*, and almost as many on the *Saar*, oblig'd the Emperor to secure the *Rhyne*. And altho' he had only words as yet from the *Turks*, he chose rather to ungarison *Hungary*, than expose his Country to the invasion of the *French*. Count *Mansfeld*, who was with the King of *France* from the Emperor, had in the mean time orders to observe whatsoever past: But that Court taking pleasure in giving every day new fears, he could send no

certainer news than what were commonly reported, to wit, that the King would carry the War into *Germany* the next ſpring, if the Emporor granted him not whatſoever he demanded.

Altho' perhaps what I now mention'd, may appear diſtant enough from my ſubject, which is to relate the ſucceſs of the War, which the *Turks* made with the Emperor, yet will it not appear ſo to thoſe that ſhall take the pains, to conſider how neceſſary 'tis to ſhew what the Emperor had to fear on the ſide of the *French*, to the end he may not be blam'd for not immediately employing all his forces to repel the Infidels; neither will it be amiſs to take notice by the

the way, that ſetting aſide Religion, 'twas more the Emperors intereſt to oppoſe this power than that of the *Turks*: *Becauſe the Eſtabliſhment of the houſe of* France, *is the undoubted ruine of the houſe of* Auſtria. Howſoever the Emperor ſeeing the effect was far from the hope he had conceived from the promiſes of *Caprara*, cauſed new levies to be rais'd in all the hereditary Provinces, and ſollicited the *Chriſtian* Princes to enter into a confederacy with him againſt this common enemy of *Chriſtendom*. The King of *Poland* made an offenſive and defenſive League with him: Several other Princes promiſed to aſſiſt him, ſome with men, others with money, and in ſhort, great

preparations on all hands were made for War, ſeeing it could not be avoided. In the mean time it being known at *Rome* what paſſed in *France*, the Pope ſent a Brief to the King, wherein having given him all the qualities due to a great Prince, as indeed he is, he exhorted him to aſſiſt the Emperor, or at leaſt not hinder others from doing it.

In the mean time great care was taken to fortify *Waag* and *Raab*, the keeping of which were entruſted to the *Hungarians*; it being hoped, the ſeeing, not only their eſtates, but likewiſe the lives of their Wives and Children were concerned, they could not but ſtoutly reſiſt th'enemy.

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Comorra and *Raab*, being lookt upon as the bulwarks of *Christendom*, were carefully fortified: And it being supposed the enemy would not leave two places of that importance behind them, to come and besiege *Vienna*, there was less care than ought to be taken in strengthening this last place: so that when the *Turks* appear'd before it, the ditches were not so much as cleansed, nor the bastions repaired. Yet both these defects were amended under the favour of the Cannon and Muskets, which kept th' Infidels from disturbing the workmen. But that which facilitated the performance of this, was, that the enemies not being able to bring their Cannon over the *Danube*,

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by reason of *Raab*, and *Comorra*, which belong'd to the Emperor, they needed much time to draw it by land, the ways being broken in several places, which hindred them from planting them so soon as their occasion required.

To mention every thing in order, I should first say, that the Emperor seeing the *Turks* had set up the *Horse-tayle*, which is to them a signal of War, and moreover exercised several hostilities on the frontiers, he held a Council of War, resolving to prevent their designs. 'Twas determin'd in this Council, that the Troops should speedily leave their Garrisons, and make their *rendezvous* a league distant from *Presburg*, to march thence

to

to *Newhawſel*, which was intended to be beſieged, in hope 'twould be taken before the *Turks* could ſuccor it.

The Command of the Army was given to the Duke of *Lorrain*; for beſides the confidence which the Emperor put in him, he ſhould by this means take away all cauſes of jealouſie from ſeveral others, who would not have been contented, had they been oblig'd to obey any one but the Emperors Brother-in-Law. In the mean while the Duke of *Lorrain*, who was ſick during the whole Winter, and ſcarce yet fully recovered; could not come ſo ſoon to the Army, and indeed made it a month before his arrival, which occaſion'd much miſchief: For

whilſt

whilſt he was recovering from his ſickneſs, the Baſſa of *Newhauſel* had time to fortify the place, and to prepare himſelf for defence.

The Governor of *Gran*, who likewiſe might fear the Emperors Arms, took care whereinſoever he was concerned, and agreed with the Baſſa of *Newhauſel* to ſend him aſſiſtance, if he ſhould be the firſt ſet upon, as alſo to receive the ſame from him, if *Gran* chanced to be firſt attackt by the *Chriſtians*.

Things being in this poſture; when the Duke of *Lorrain* came to the Army, and made the review of it in the preſence of the Emperor, Duke of *Bavaria*, and ſeveral other Princes, he cauſed it to march be-

between *Gran* and *Newhausel*, as if it had been still uncertain which of these places he minded to attack. About six leagues off both these Cities he seem'd to be determin'd for *Gran*: For having made a detachement of 6000 horse, he caused them to march on the side of *Gran*, which made the Bassa of *Newhausel* believe that 'twas not he, whom he design'd. In the mean time to satisfie the agreement made betwixt 'em, as afore mention'd, he sent out about 2000 men of his Garrison, with orders to enter *Gran*. But as soon as ever he that Commanded the detachement of the Duke of *Lorrain* knew they were entered, he turn'd short off to *Newhausel*, which he invested.

The

The Duke of *Lorrain*, raviſht at the news of the Garriſon of *Newhauſel*'s being thus weak'ned, haſt'ned to the Town, and having fixt his Quarters, ſent a ſummons to the Governour to this effect, *That he wondred at his obſtinacy in defending ſuch a place which had not half men enough to keep it*; and thereupon adviſed him *to come to a ſpeedy agreement, otherwiſe he would deal with him, as thoſe deſerve, who pertinaciouſly ſtand upon a fruitleſs defence.* The Baſſa of *Newhauſel* made anſwer to the Duke of *Lorrain*'s meſſenger, *That he wondred what ſhould hinder him from putting him to death at that inſtant, that he ſhould therefore ſpeedily return and tell his General, he would ſhew him*

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in a few days to whom the Grand Signor *Entrusted his places.* In effect, he on that day made a sally out on our Guards, who gave place to the first impetuosity of the *Turks:* Which gave an allarum to the whole Camp, and caused the cavalry to mount on Horse-back, who beat back the Infidels. Yet did they carry away a great number of Prisoners, whose heads they caused to be immediately cut off.

And to affright us the more, planted them along the walls of the Town, which was an object of great grief to several, who continually beheld the loss they had suffered, of their brother, friend, or near kinsman. This happy success encouraged afresh the *Turks*

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to make another ſally the next morning, in which having likewiſe taken ſome Priſoners, they uſed 'em after the ſame manner as the former.

This did not ſo damp the Courage of the *Chriſtians* as to hinder 'em from making uſe of it as a motive to revenge, and of more care for the future. Our batteries then were raiſed in a ſhort time, the trench opened, and there was never more hopes of a happier ſucceſs, when there aroſe a report throughout the whole Camp, That the Duke of *Lorrain* openly complained, that Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, Preſident of the Council of War, which was at *Vienna* with the Emperor, kindered neceſſaries being ſent him for the ſiege, hoping

hoping thereby to make him loſe his reputation, and render himſelf more conſiderable. In fine, theſe reports were ſo common in the Army, that coming to the Ears of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* *Herman*'s Nephew, he had ſome words about it with the Duke of *Lorrain*. And indeed 'twas well known of a long time, that Prince *Herman* had a ſecret jealouſie of the Duke and 'twas the opinion of ſeveral, that he would not have been much troubled had his undertakings prov'd ſucceſsleſs. But in this occaſion, not only the wellfare of the Empire, but moreover of all *Chriſtendom* being concerned, 'twas charitably judg'd this hatred was ſomewhat abated,

if

if not wholly extinguiſht. But 'twas afterwards apparent how greatly ſuch as thus reaſoned were deceived, when they came to uſe the ammunition.

Whilſt the Trench was well advanced, and there were great hopes for us, the Duke of *Lorrain* receives an order from the Emperor, ſigned with his own hand, by which he was enjoyn'd to raiſe the ſiege, and put forces into *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Presburg*. 'Tis impoſſible to relate the vexation which ſeiz'd the Duke at this Command, the whole fault of which he caſt on the Prince of *Baden*: But not able to diſpence with his obedience, he retir'd from the Town, and drew up his Army in Battalia, ſhewing by his

his countenance, that obedience was the only cauſe of his retreat. In fine, when he was to depart, he lodged ſome infantry in ſeveral houſes, which were about a quarter of a league diſtant from the Town, hoping in caſe he ſhould be follow'd, not only this infantry would favour his retreat; but moreover, ſeeing the enemy muſt paſs near theſe houſes, thoſe whom he left behind in 'em might attack 'em in the Flank, and whilſt they were ſurpriz'd with the firſt Charge, the cavalry which was at the rereguard, ſhould turn head upon them, and eaſily defeat 'em.

It cannot be ſaid, but that this order was given according to the rules of War, there being

ing all the likelihood in the world of a ſurable ſucceſs. But the raiſing of the ſiege had ſo diſcouraged the Troops, that when the Infidels appear'd, the rereguard doubled their pace, inſtead of facing about, leaving thoſe who were in the houſes without any hope of ſuccour. They defended themſelves, as well as they could, for an hour or two, but the place being not tenable, they were forced to yield to a greater power, ſo that thoſe who eſcaped from the combat, were all made Priſoners.

This did little advantage them, for the Baſſa no ſooner was entered into *Newhauſel*, but he cauſed their heads to be cut off, and planted on the rampart of the Town, with

those who dyed with their Arms in their hands, as if he meant his cruelty should add to his glory. The Count *de Taxis*, who was of one of the best Families in *Spain*, and whose Ancestors have possessed time out of mind the Office of *Great Master of the Posts of that Kingdom*, was one of those miserable victims.

The Army, in the mean while held on the way to the Isle of *Schut*, and as she retiv'd, news came of a greater misfortune, than the raising the siege of *Nemheusel*. I mean of the Treason of the *Hungarians*, that were in the passage of *Vaag*, who instead of defending it, as was expected, joyned themselves to Count *Teckely*, chief of the Male-contents of

Hun-

Hungary, after they had Charged the other Troops, which were with them, for the defence of the passage. I cannot express, nor nobody with me, how great was the Armys consternation at the first news of this mishap. For every one imagining already to see the *Turks* at his elbow, thought of nothing but how to escape them; and as if they had neither Arms nor Hands to oppose them, they had the victory already yielded 'em without striking a stroke. But that which augmented still each ones fear, was, that of every party which was sent out from the rest of the Army, there return'd at most not above half, and generally in bad order.

Every

Every body took pleasure in augmenting the Forces of the enemy. Some saying they were 300000 men, others 400 thousand, and exaggerating beyond all truth the cruelties which they had exercis'd along the way. *So ingenious are men when they are set upon it to do themselves mischief.*

In fine, the *Turks* having past the *Vaag*, and possessed themselves of all places, which are between that River and the *Danube*, arrived on the banks of this latter, where they built a Bridge above the *Papas*, over which passed their Infantry. The Cavalry with the Baggages passed over the *Papas*. But the Army being numerous, and the multitude generally retarding enterprises,

the Grand Visier made several detachements, some to plunder the Country, others to pursue our Army, which had not yet gain'd the Isle of *Schut*. Those that were design'd for plunder, gather'd an inestimable booty of all things. For nothing being less suspected than the Treason of the *Hungarians*, every one was therefore in his house, far from thinking their misfortune so near.

All the Campain was then entirely pillag'd, and after the Infidels had satisfi'd their covetousness, they glutted their cruelty in the bloud of Aged persons. In fine, they set all on fire, sparing neither houses of Princes, nor Peasants; nor those of the Emperor, so

that

that *Luxemburg* was burnt with ſeveral conſiderable Caſtles, and their vaſtations were ſooner known at *Vienna*, than the revolt of the *Hungarians*.

The *Tartars* who were employ'd in the ruine of ſo many men, and ſtately Buildings; retir'd with the ſame precipitation wherewith they came, fearing to be cut off in their way home; and left as many marks of cruelty in their retreat, as they made appear in their coming. This news, which was ſoon known by our Army, perfected our dread and conſternation. The Duke of *Lorrain* could find no body, who would undertake to bring him news of the enemies motion, and when he ſent out any, it ſeem'd as if he ſent

'em to their Graves. So greatly were they poſſeſs'd with an imagination of their force and cruelty. Yet the Army ſtill advanc'd, the Infantry at the head, the Cavalry at the tayl, with the Dragoons. The Baggage was on the left, and marcht ſeparately with the Regiment of Dragoons of *Savoy*, at the head of whom was the *Chevalier* of *Savoy*, whoſe Father was the deceas'd Count of *Soiſſons*, the Infantry of Count *Taff* was alſo for the guard of theſe Baggages, with the Cavalry detach'd from diverſe bodies. As we were at the bank of a River, a party which the Duke of *Lorrain* had ſent out brought him word, that the enemy was not above a league off, which

which oblig'd him to remain in the rereguard, to give order that they might be receiv'd as they ought. But the fear was so great, that instead of hearing this Command, the Cavalry forsook the Infantry, and retir'd under the Cannon of *Vienna*. The Duke of *Lorrain* follow'd the Cavalry to make it return to its post, but not being able to become master of it, he Commanded the Infantry with all speed to pass over into the Isle of *Schut*, which was near, and to retrench themselves incessantly. Whilst the avantguard passed, the enemy appear'd, and began to Charge the Regiment of *Montecuculi*, who had the rereguard. The Baggage was likewise attackt at the same

time, and the *Turks* found ſo little reſiſtance in the one and the other, that they promis'd themſelves to obtain an entire Victory that very day.

In the mean while the *Chevalier* of *Savoy*, who was as I ſaid, engag'd in the defence of the Baggage, having rally'd ſome Dragoons, and ſome others that were well diſpos'd, ſet himſelf to oppoſe the enemy. But his men having been ſoon beat back, he was overrun by the *Turks*, and his horſe falling backwards on him, the pummel of his Saddle with the weight of his horſe cruſht him to death. The Infantry on their ſide fought under favour of the Waggons, or to ſpeak better, endeavour'd to make them a rampart againſt the

ſtroaks

ſtroaks of the enemy. But as ſoon as ever the *Turks* had open'd a paſſage, every one began to throw down his Arms, and take his heels, ſo that in ſhunning death, they found it nearer and more ignominious. For the *Turks* lighting on 'em thus diſarm'd, and without defence, kill'd them without the leaſt danger.

In fine, after they had kill'd about 800, they fell on the Baggage, which ſaved the reſt of the Army. For whilſt they were buſied on pillaging, they which had not yet paſt over into the Iſle of *Schut* made haſt to get thither. We loſt near 13 or 14 hundred men in this conflict, amongſt whom were two Princes, to wit, the

valier of *Savoy*, and the Prince *de Aremberg*, three Counts of the Empire, and ſeveral Officers. Moreover the *Turks* took a great booty, whoſe value was eſteem'd at 3 hundred thouſand Crowns: For the Prince of *Montecuculi* loſt for his ſhare near 20 thouſand, the Prince of *Baden* a more conſiderable ſum, and ſeveral other Officers accordingly.

But though every particular perſon had enough to lament the loſs of, yet this was the leaſt trouble, for there were other things of greater concernment. The Infantry ſaw themſelves abandoned by the Cavalry, and knew not well which way to turn themſelves. The Duke of *Lorrain* was gone after the horſe, and the

the news of him was expected with the greateſt impatiency. But he loſt no time, being reſolv'd to loſe his life, or bring off his Infantry. In effect, after ſome reproaches to the Cavalry, he tells 'em, *the way to repair their fault, was to return to the enemy: That they need only follow him, for he hop'd by Gods aſſiſtance, how difficult ſoever the enterpriſe was, to come in a ſhort time to the end of it.*

He was become deſperate by what had happen'd to him, and his affliction made him ſcarce known, ſo greatly was he alter'd by it. For beſides the danger, wherein all the Empire lay, (he knew that the *good and bad ſucceſs of affairs were attributed only to the Com-*

manders,) he beheld his reputation in great danger, had not fortune ſeconded his Courage. He marcht always formoſt, and having given neceſſary orders to avoid confuſion, he ſent away two men, by different ways, to advertiſe his Infantry, that he was coming to their aſſiſtance.

The *Turks* knowing his deſign, made ſtrait up to him, to diſpute him the paſſage, but the Duke caſting himſelf firſt amongſt the firings of the enemy, open'd a paſſage with his Sword, having beat down before him all that oppos'd him. In fine, having re-joyn'd his Infantry, he was receiv'd with teſtimonies of eſteem, and an extraordinary joy. He ſhew'd them on his

ſide

ſide the ſatisfaction he took in delivering them from that great danger, but amidſt theſe congratulations he learnt that the main body of the *Ottoman* Army drew near, and thereupon puts a great part of the Infantry into *Raab*, *Comorra*, *Presburg*, and withdrew with the reſt of his Cavalry near *Vienna*.

The Emperor who had receiv'd a fierce alarm by the ſuddain irruption of the Infidels, and who conſider'd that after the revolt of the *Hungarians*, he could no longer remain at *Vienna* in ſurety, bethought himſelf at the ſame time of leaving it. But firſt augmented the privileges of the Scholars, which were already very great, and conſiderable,

rable, that having receiv'd them as a recompence of their Courage which they shew'd heretofore against *Solyman*, when he besieg'd the City, this should be a fresh incitement to defend it with the same resolution. He gave also to the Shoomakers Apprentices their Freedom, who were to the number of about 1500, in case they took Arms, and did any thing considerable for the Country.

In fine, having recommended the City to Count *Starenberg*, whom he left therein Governor, he departed carrying with him whatsoever he had valuable. He took the way of *Lintz*, accompanied with the two Empresses, the Princes his Children, and other Persons of Quality. Every

Every one wept at his departure, and this Prince had much ado to forbear himself. So greatly was he afflicted to be thus constrain'd to abandon his people to the mercy of the Infidels. In the mean time each one endeavour'd to follow him, to avoid the being expos'd to those mischiefs which they represented. In fine, there being not Coaches enough to carry all those that offer'd 'emselves, several Women of Quality got behind like Lacques; so that one might have seen the first Prince in the World, follow'd by all the flower of the *German* Nobility, to go as an exul amidst the screeches and lamentations of his people, who presented 'emselves in his passage with showr's of tears. Se-

Several Jesuits, who were very ready to follow the Emperor for several reasons, were gotten into a Waggon, at the sight of whom the people turn'd their compassion into a just rage. And knowing their perfidiousness was the cause of all these miseries, they fell upon 'em, and few escap'd their fury.

The Emperor all this while marched with a countenance sad and dejected like his fortune. Others kept a mournful silence, and although each had left their estates behind'em, 'twas not known whether their own mishap or that of the Prince was to be most lamented. In fine, this march much resembled a Funeral Pomp, when another spectacle encreas'd

creas'd the dolour and compaſſion. For they beheld the other ſide of the *Danube* all in fire, and the Emperor having cauſed his Coach to ſtop, knowing not at firſt what it was, ſoon perceiv'd 'twas the *Turks*, who ſhew'd there new teſtimonies of their barbarous cruelty. He could not withhold his tears at the ſight of a thing ſo much needing his compaſſion, and although he did all he could to refrain his grief, he could not effect it.

Being arriv'd at *Lintz*, he ſtaid there ſome days expecting the whole Court, which could not part at the ſame time with him. And every one being come near his perſon, he travell'd thence to *Paſſaw*, where he reſolv'd to wait

wait the events of the War. There came news every day which ſerved to accompliſh his miſery; for in effect he was inform'd from *Hungary*, that all places revolted from him, and that he had reaſon to ſuſpect thoſe about him of that Country, who mutter'd unſufferable things againſt his government.

In the mean time the *Turkiſh* Army advanc'd ſtill on the ſide of *Vienna*, which oblig'd the Duke of *Lorrain*, who could not reſiſt them, to put forces into the place, and thence to retire. He put in effectually 12000, who with the ancient Garriſon, amounted to about 15000 men, beſides the Scholars, Handycrafts men, and ſeveral other Inhabitants, who were able to do ſervice. Count

Count *Starenberg* ſeeing the *Turks* were coming ſtrait to *Vienna*, aſſembl'd all the people, and made to 'em a ſhort diſcourſe to this effect. *That before the enemy blockt up the way, he was deſirous of knowing who were for ſtaying in the Town, and who for leaving it. That they need only freely tell him, for he meant no hurt thereby to the one nor the other. Moreover as to thoſe who were for ſtaying with him, he muſt as freely diſcover his reſolutions to defend the place to the utmoſt extremity, ſo that if they had not Courage enough, to ſhare with him both the honour and danger, which muſt accompany all their actions, they would do better to depart than ſtay.* At which words every one cryed out, *he was ready to dye*

for

for his Country, and *Starenberg* ſeeing their forwardneſs, bid them hold up their hands as they would be faithful to God and their Emperor; at the ſame time one might have beheld an infinite number of hands lifted up in the Air in ſign of fidelity.

Starenberg having congratulated their forwardneſs, ſent away uſeleſs perſons out of the Town. But being about to turn the Women out, they entreated him not to do it, promiſing to work as well as the Souldiers, which ſo ſatisfi'd him, that he cauſed but few of 'em to depart. In the mean while he made an Inventory to be brought him of the munitions of War, and proviſion; and found he had more corn than

than he needed, but few cattel for ſo great a Garriſon. He alſo found he had leſs powder, and other neceſſaries, and no one could tell whom to charge with this neglect, for time was not wanting whereby to provide all things: All that could be ſaid, was, that 'twas hop'd the place would be ſuccor'd before they came to want theſe things. For otherwiſe, this neglect of the Officers could not be ſufficiently blam'd, who believing the *Turk* dar'd never begin his Campain there, thought it ſufficient to ſtore *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Presburg*, which they imagin'd lay more expos'd to danger. Yet was not this an excuſe for them, whoſe care ought to have provided againſt whatſoever might happen. But

But not to reprehend any one here, I ſhall only ſay that the *Turks* finding no body in the field to withſtand them, extended their Army in ſuch a manner, that it contain'd above 30 miles in front. They burnt thus a great deal of the Country, and having left every where the marks of their cruelty, the Army attackt the Iſles which are on the *Danube* about *Vienna*, and having made 'emſelves maſters of them, they thereby took away all communication which they held with the Town.

On the other hand, the Parties which the Grand Viſier had ſent out, poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſeveral Caſtles, of which they burnt thoſe which were uſeleſs to 'em, and put in Gar-

Garrisons in the others which might secure their Convoys. Yet had they left a great many Troops about *Raab*, *Comorra* and *Presburg*, to curb those Garrisons, which without this, had been likely to disturb the forragers, and hinder those who came every day to their Army, from travelling in surety. Count *Teckely* who had excited great troubles in *Hungary*, where he held intelligence with all the great ones, the most part of which were his kindred, had march'd in the mean time on the frontiers of *Poland*, to hinder not only the effect of the league, which I have already mention'd, which was concluded by the Emperor and the King of *Poland*, but likewise to possess himself of

of ſome Caſtles, which were neceſſary for this deſign. He took ſeveral of 'em without any trouble, becauſe the great ones of the Country, who deſir'd only ſome pretence to appear compell'd to take Arms againſt the Emperor, were very glad of this opportunity, and failing not to publiſh, they could do no otherwiſe than declare themſelves on the ſide of the ſtrongeſt, ſeeing they were forſaken by him who ought to protect them, they took part with *Teckely*, ſo that his Army every day conſiderably encreas'd. There was only one Barron of the Country, named *Johanelli*, who made reſiſtance in his Caſtle of *Panowits*, and who oblig'd *Teckly* to a formal attacking him.

This

This Castle being situate on the top of a Mountain whereunto 'twas difficult to bring up the Cannon, held *Teckly* a longer time than he could well spare from his affairs. For whilst he was employ'd before that place, General *Schuts*, who had order to joyn the Troops of Prince *Lubomirski*, (then on their march from *Poland* in great diligence,) hasten'd to execute his orders, and effected 'em before *Teckely* could hinder him.

Teckely enrag'd, that such a place as this should make him miss so considerable an occasion, batter'd the Castle of *Panowits* with such fury, that the Cannon having made a breach wherein might pass 10 men a breast, he resolv'd to give

give a terrible aſſault. Whereupon the Baron *Johannelli*, (whoſe Garriſon conſiſted of not above 200 men, and they people pickt up here and there, and who fought rather to ſave their goods, which they had laid up in the Caſtle, than for honour) ſent a meſſenger to *Teckely*, to let him know that he would ſurrender upon certain conditions. But this General was ſo enrag'd, as I already mention'd, that he had made him loſe ſo much time, which he might to good purpoſe have us'd elſewhere; that he would not have granted a ſurrender upon any Terms, if the *Hungarian* Lords, who were ſome of 'em his own kinſmen, and ſome *Johannelli*'s, had not interpos'd their intreaties to give him his life. *Teckely*

Teckely marching from thence encamp'd at *Tokay*, where, understanding the Grand Visier march'd on the side of *Eseck*, he parted from his Camp with 2000 horse, to meet and confer with him about what they had to do during this Campaign. The reception which the Grand Visier gave *Teckely*, surpriz'd those which accompanied him, so great was the kindness shew'd him. But this *Turkish* Minister had private ends in doing this, considering it necessary to insinuate into the minds of the *Hungarian* Lords there present, that he came rather to give them assistance, than to enlarge the dominions of his Master, which were already but too great, and of too vast extent. He receiv'd

 him

him then not as a Baron of the Country, but as him for whom his Master reserv'd the Crown of *Hungary*, of which he was very willing to give him assurances, in presence of the principal *Turks* and *Hungarians*: To the end, that the news of it flying every where, might produce the effect he expected. He, in the mean time, orders him, to possess himself of the passage of *Oralvà*, through which he expected the coming of the King of *Poland*, assuring him that thereon depended the success of the promises which he made to him in the name of the Grand Signior.

Things were in this posture, when the Grand Visier sat down before *Vienna*. He immediately attackt the Suhburb of

Leo-

Leopolstad, which is separated from the Town only by an Arm of the *Danube*, and having made himself master of it, after a fierce dispute on both sides, he raised two Bridges on the River, the easier to communicate with his own Troops, who were scatter'd up and down, some in the Isles, others in the main land. He expected in the mean while his great Ordnance, which could not arrive so soon, because as I have already said, they were forc'd to draw it by land, which was very tedious, especially the ways being so uneven.

In the interim, to lose no time, the Grand Visier set 'em to work at the lines of circumvallation, and contravallation,

which were all of 'em ver
irregular, by reason of th
situation of the Country, bu
which were yet no less strong

For the former were Can
non proof, and the latte
defended by good redoubts
which were rais'd in an equ
distance.

'Till the lines of circumva
lation were drawn, the thi
part of the *Ottoman* Army la
still at *Bivac*, and althoug
the rest kept quiet in the
Tents, yet had they order
be ready at the first comman
so that the horses remain
saddled all night. The lin
being finish'd, they were n
longer guarded but by loo
bodies of men, which affo
ded some rest to the Arm
which was exceeding weary

by continual ſtanding to their Arms, for they were not only oblig'd to frequent watchings, but forc'd to keep continually on horſeback, either to meet the Convoys, or for other exigences of War.

On our ſide there was a great fault committed, for inſtead of waſting the Corn and Graſs growing in the fields, t' incommodate the enemy, they were both left untoucht, which was the cauſe that the enemies Army, as numerous as it was in horſe, had no need to go far for forage.

Whilſt this paſt, Count *Starenberg* had interrupted the work of thoſe that labour'd at the lines of contravallation, by frequent ſallies. But finding this proceeding diſadvan-

tagious to him (for their fell ſuch a multitude of *Turks* on his men, that they were always forc'd to give way,) he contented himſelf with firing the Cannon at 'em, which did good execution, 'till the enemy had made themſelves ſhelters. Theſe lines being finiſh'd, they opened their Trenches, placing 4000 horſe to defend the Workmen.

The fire of the Town was very great all the night, during which Count *Starenberg*, caus'd ſeveral Artificial fires to be thrown over the Walls, to diſcover on what ſide the enemies were at work.

The great Ordnance of the *Turks* being now arriv'd, 'twas plac'd on ſeveral Mounts, the better to do Execution. The Grand

Viſier

Visier set 20 thousand men to guard it, in case the Christians should attempt to enclose it. For an *Italian*, who had fled into his Camp, assur'd him that Count *Starenberg* had such a design, and, although the enterprise appear'd to him so difficult, that he could scarce credit it, yet was he resolv'd to be wanting in no manner of precaution.

He caus'd 4 batteries to be rais'd, two of which plai'd against one bastion, so that one might say they were one and the same battery, were it not that they ruin'd it on both sides. As to the two others, they were plac'd against two other works, which defended the City on the side of the Scotch and Red Gates, where the Grand Visier de-

design'd to make his attack.

As soon as ever these batteries were finish'd, they were so well supply'd, that the Town receiv'd a thousand shot the first day, and more than 16000 the two next: All the City Cannon were in these 3 days dismounted, and great numbers were wounded, with several Officers kill'd in their attendance on it. This furious beginning fill'd the whole City with terrour, which was encreas'd by the *Bombs*, that set several parts on fire, and that were with great difficulty quench'd.

The Citizens, who were not us'd to these kind of disasters, had already lost above half their Courage, which they shew'd before the siege began.

began. And Count *Starenberg* knowing there were not wanting ſome who began to talk of a ſurrender, caus'd a Gallows to be ſet up in the Market-place; ſwearing in the preſence of ſome of the principal Citizens, that he would hang thereon the firſt that ſhould mention any ſuch matter.

This ſeverity, which was not unſeaſonable, retain'd the moſt fearful in their duty and obedience. But leſt the Citizens ſhould infect the Soldiers with the ſame fears, he hindred, as much as in him lay all communication with 'em. And although he firſt thought to diſtribute ſome of his Soldiers amongſt the City Trained-bands, to make them the

more hardy and expert, yet he chang'd his resolution, lest as I now mention'd, the fear of the one, should lessen the Courage of the other.

The Emperor, who was at *Passau*, as I already observ'd, receiv'd in the mean time messengers every day from the Duke of *Lorrain*, who inform'd him what he could of the siege, of which he was but indifferently inform'd himself. For two men which Count *Starembergh* sent him, were taken by the *Turks*, as they endeavour'd to pass over to his Camp, and were at the same time hang'd, for having Letters found about 'em. He could not then know more, than what common fame brought him, which took pleasure to make things worse than

they

they were, every one regulating the present, by what had past, which indeed was not very fortunate.

The Emperor was in a mortal anguish touching what would become of him. For on one hand the *most Christian King*, having made his Troops to march toward the frontiers of *Germany* came thither in person, and 'twas reported his designs were against *Cologn*, or *Philipsburg*, having Pensioners, as well in one place as the other. In effect in the latter of these one *Nigrelly* was suspected, and in the former the whole Town.

Moreover the King of *Spain* was so dangerously sick, that he was given over by his Physicians; whereupon the Emperor

peror consider'd in case he dyed, the King of *France* would have several claims to decide with him, and fall boldly on the Empire, which perhaps otherwise he durst not attempt, lest he should draw on him the hatred of the Christian Princes.

Being troubled with these fears, he receiv'd two grateful messengers, the one informing him the King of *France* was return'd home, and the other that the King of *Spain* was on his recovery. He wanted only to hear the siege of *Vienna* went ill on the Visiers side, but was inform'd on the contrary, that the *Turks* every day recruited their Camp, with fresh Troops, and their endeavours grew e-

very

very moment more successful against the Town: This news banisht the joy from his heart which he had conceiv'd at the former. And forgetting not to hasten the succors which he was promis'd from several parts, he sent expresses into all Courts to represent the necessity he had of assistance, and to excite his Allies to a speedy contribution.

In the mean while the Marquess of *Seppeville*, Envoy from the King of *France* to the Emperor, was the person from whom the bad news of the siege was sooner learnt than from any other. And he made it his business, to retail it out to every one, although this made him suspected by the Emperor, seeing he dispatcht

four

four messages in one week to the King his Master. He hop'd perhaps by this means to give him a great deal of satisfaction, but he at the same time inspir'd the Prince of *Conti* with a desire to signalize himself against the Infidels, who was moreover discontented at the Kings giving to his prejudice the Government of *Languedoc* to the Duke of *Maine*, his natural Son; which had been promis'd him in espousing *Madamoiselle de Blois*. He communicated his design only to Prince *Eugenius* of *Savoy*, Brother to the Chevalier of *Savoy*, who was kill'd in the service of the Emperor, as I have already mention'd, lest in making more acquainted with it, some one should discover it to the King.

He

He resolved to part from the Court, on *Monday* the 25*th* of *July*, and having commanded his Coach-man to tarry for him at the Pallace Royal, where was Monsieur the Duke of *Orleans* lately come from *Versailles*, he mounted on Horse-back with Prince *Eugenius*, attended only by a Page, but without a Livery, and took Post for the Road of *Senlis*. About ten miles from *Paris*, a Postillion knew him, so that the Prince of *Conti* having spoken to him, and the other giving him his Title, the Prince askt him whether he knew him, and the other answering he did, he gave him four Pistols, not to discover which way he went, & changing Hats with him, thought he might

thus

thus paſs on unknown. But this fellow had no ſooner left him, but carries the Hat to the Houſe of *Conde*, which he gave to *Gourville* intendant of Monſieur the Prince, Uncle to the Prince of *Conti*.

They were all till then in great trouble, for his Coachman who had waited for him at the Pallace Royal till eleven at night, had ſet all the houſe in Alarum. And it being known, he had left the Court, this troubled Madam the Princeſs of *Conte*, but yet not ſo much as the King, who could not imagine what was become of him. The King had ſent word hereof to the Prince of *Conde*, who was then at *Paris* by the Duke of *Fuiellade*, and this Prince who was

ready

ready to return to *Chantilly*, came to him, to remain asurety for his Nephews Fidelity. In the mean time those that believed they knew him, said he was not much troubled at this disparition, which shewed the Prince of *Conti* had courage, and could not suffer the Duke of *Maine* to be preferred before him without Resentment.

Immediately as soon as 'twas certain at Court what Road he had taken, the King sent several Messengers after him, and gave one of them, whose name was *Saintraillees*, and belonged to the Prince of *Conde*, a Letter for him, written with his own hand, in which he called him his *Son*; but which at the same time told him, *that if he return'd*

not

not speedily, hee'd never see him. Whilst 'twas doubted, considering his circumstances, whether he would obey or no, the Prince of *Conde* sent him Letters of Exchange for twenty thousand Crowns, knowing he had carried but 600 Pistols with him; and that his occasions would require them if he went further. But this being an encouragement to him to continue his Journey, rather than break it, gave every man occasion to believe, the Prince of *Conde* would not be much troubled should he not shew himself so obedient.

This Princes departure, to signalize himself against the *Turks* (for 'twas not doubted but 'twas his design,) gave ample matter of discourse to the

the people, some attributing this resolution to the reason which I before related, others to a domestick grievance, which was muttered soon after his Marriage.

But to return to *Saintrailles*, he arrived at *Bussels* the same day he parted from *Versailles*. And being informed the Prince of *Conti* only past thorow it, and had taken the road of *Cologn*, he got to *Namur*, whence he came down by the *Mense*, to *Liege*, where he rested awhile: and taking post thence used such diligence, that he overtook the Prince of *Conti*, who seeing in the Kings Letter, the threatnings he used, he resolved on obeying him, so that having embraced Prince *Eugenus*, of whom the King made

no

no mention, and who was resolv'd to continue his Journey, and given him a Diamond of great value, he leasurely returned toward *France*, sending *Saintrailles* before him, who long'd to give the King an account of his Journey. But *Saintrailles* found the King in such a surprize by the Death of the Queen, who dyed in a manner suddenly, that he had scarce leasure to think on the Prince of *Conti*. Yet was he well enough pleased at his obedience, seeing it much concerned him, that whilst he endeavored at the ruin of the house of *Austria*, she should not have a Prince of the Blood in her hands, for whom she might expect a great Ransom, supposing she could not so

greatly

greatly exaſperate his diſcontents, to make him uſe his Arms againſt his Allegiance.

The affairs of the Prince of *Conti* bearing ſome Relation to the ſubject I handle, I hope will be a ſufficient excuſe for the digreſſion. I ſhall now return to the Siege of *Vienna*, which the *Turks* continued with ſucceſs, ſometimes favourable and ſometimes contrary. *Starembeig* ſeeing they advanced in their works, ſtill made ſome Sallies, in one of which he had ſo briskly charged 'em, that if all their Horſe had not come into their aſſiſtance with the *Janiſaries*, he had made a grievous rout amongſt them and their works. But finding the match to grow unequal, he ſounded a retreat, and whatſoever

ſoever good order he obſerved, yet did he loſe ſeveral Officers of note, and no ſmall number of common Soldiers.

Soon after this he diſcovers a dangerous enterprize, begun by two Chriſtians againſt the City, one of which was an *Albanian* by Nation, and the other of *Candia*. Their deſign was to ſet fire on ſome parts of the Town, under pretence of quenching that which often was fired by the Enemies Bombs. But there being found Straw, inſtead of water in their hands, they were apprehended, and put on the Rack, where confeſſing their crime, they were puniſhed as they deſerved. Their heads were afterwards ſever'd from their bodies and ſet upon the wall, not only

that

that they without might know their secret practises were discovered, but also to keep those within from the like Treasons.

In the mean time the *Turkish* Army receiving no recruits, but what were brought by Camels and Waggons, did not so abound, but that they were often in want. Forrage moreover became thin near the Army, and therefore they were forced to go far. In this necessity the Grand *Visier* sent part of his Horse on the side of *Raab*, and caused a party of Foot to come to the Camp, which lay on that side the Country, of which he had more need than of the Horse.

With this Foot which were all in breath the designs greatly ad-

advanced. So that the Grand *Visier* seeing himself no further from the Counterscarp than ten paces, resolved to attack it after he had sprung a mine, in the Ruins of which he thought he might securely lodge. But the mine instead of damnifying the besieged, falling on the side of the aggressors, several that had advanced to be ready for the assault were destroyed in its Ruins. Whose places being fill'd up by others, the Counterscarp was attackt with such Vigor, that 'twas wrested by the Swords point. But *Staremberg*, who considered that if he gave the *Turks* time to lodge themselves there t'would be the loss of the Town, sent thither fresh men, which after a sharp dispute on both sides,

drove

drove the *Turks* thence, of whom they made a great Slaughter.

The *Turks* believing their honour was concerned to retake the Counterscarp, and better keep it than before, blew up another Mine, which proving more effectual than the former, made one part of the work fly up into the Air, together with some men that were upon it. Which daunting the Christians courage, several began to faint and give way, whilst the *Janissaries* assisted by the Workmen, possest themselves of the Counterscarp. They began at the same time to entrench themselves, when *Staremberg* hastening to his Men's assistance endeavored to hinder 'em, and with his Sword in his hand

vigorouſly attackt them, mingling ſeveral Granadiers with his Soldiers, in whom he had plac'd his chief confidence.

The *Janiſaries* although they had not time to ſhelter themſelves, yet fail'd not to receive him bravely, and having likewiſe advanc'd their Granadiers, and being poſſeſs'd of the higher ground, they ſcarcely fir'd any Granado which had not its effect: the heat of the Chriſtians inſenſibly abated, and *Starenberg* perceiving they gave ground, bethought himſelf of a retreat, plainly perceiving all his endeavours would be fruitleſs.

In effect, *Starenberg* having made the Counterſcarp on the ſide of the City to be Coun-

ter-

ter-min'd, and his Mine being unperceiv'd, he had no sooner retir'd far enough, but he blew it up, which caused several *Turks* to caper in the Air. The *Turks* were by this put in great disorder, and *Starenberg* resolving to make his advantage of it, return'd to the Charge before they could put themselves in order. But a Battalion advancing to their assistance, the fight began again with equal heat, but with a success very different.

For the *Turks* finding themselves refresh'd every moment, instead of losing Courage, felt their forces augmenting, whilst the Christians whose Ranks appear'd thin, as any one might see by half a look, began to waver. In effect that which

they had before their eyes, was a spectacle terrible enough to astonish the most resolute. For they could not make a step, but they must pass over the bodies of their Companions, the greatest part of which, lying gasping for life, were trodden to death by the multitude.

Starembergh seeing that instead of restoring good order amongst his men, the disorder every moment encreas'd, chang'd the design which he had of Re-taking the Counter-scarp, into that of preserving what had yet escap'd the Enemies hands. And having made his retreat, and taken great care of the wounded, he made a review of those Forces he had left him; which

he found diminish'd by a third part, not so much by Sallies, and in this last occasion, as by the Dysentery or Flux which began to rage in the Town, as well amongst the Citizens as Soldiers. In effect the fatigues together with the bad food they eat, had so heated the blood of most of 'em, that they fell sick every day. And it being impossible for 'em after this to do service, the rest, whose weariness encreas'd as fast as the number of the others diminish'd, were soon in the same condition, or at least so tir'd out with labour and watching, that they were all ready to drop down as they march'd. *Starenberg* found himself struck with this distemper, which

caſt 'em all into a general damp, it being obvious to every one that the Town could not be defended without him. It being fear'd if he continued his inceſſant labours any longer, he would fall at length under a dangerous malady, he therefore was entreated to give himſelf reſt, and thoſe of the principal Officers who ſtill enjoy'd their perfect health, offer'd the beſt of their aſſiſtance to eaſe him. But *Starenberg* conſidering with a great deal of reaſon, that the condition wherein things lay, requir'd a greater induſtry than his own, would therefore truſt to no body, ſo that although he was very ill, yet did he order all things, as if he had been in perfect health.

In

In the mean time the *Turks* having made themſelves maſters of the Counterſcarp, and repaired it the beſt they could, to keep it, brought up their Ordnance to it, and there planted 'em, which began to make a horrid confuſion in the Town. They beat down above 300 Foot of the Wall, with one part of the Ravelin: And *Starenberg* deſirous to remedy both theſe inconveniencies, cauſed a retrenchment to be drawn in the City, over againſt the Wall which the *Turks* had beat down. As to the Ravelin, he would have repaired it, but the enemies Cannon hinder'd him, and he was forc'd to content himſelf with half finiſhing it.

The Duke of *Lorrain* had in this time pitch'd his Camp between *Vienna* and *Crembs*, on the other side the *Danube*, where he had a Bridge of Boats, over which he made his men pass as oft as they had occasion. He had strengthened the head of his Bridge with two good Forts, where he had lodg'd his Cannon and Foot Soldiers; so that the Enemy willing to drive him thence, sent out a Party to surprise *Tulm*, which would have made his Bridge useless, because that after they had rendred themselves masters of the Town; they would have put therein a Garrison, which would have so straitly pressed our men, that they could not extend themselves beyond

 the

the *Danube*, as they did before.

The Duke of *Lorrain* having notice of this design, sent word to the Governor of *Tulm* to beware of surprizes. In the mean while to prevent the Enemies return without fighting, he sent out a Party of his men, almost as numerous as that of the Enemy, and being both met, they so roughly encountered, that there remain'd of both sides a great number dead in the field. Yet the advantage lay on the Christians side, who put the *Turks* to flight. But they not daring to pursue 'em too far, for fear of falling into some ambush, were oblig'd to rest contented with what they had already perform'd.

This happy ſucceſs was ſeconded by ſeveral others. For two or three Parties of our men, having met with ſeveral Troops of the Enemy, kill'd a great number of 'em, and made the reſt Priſoners of War.

But this was not ſufficient, for without a ſpeedy ſuccor, *Vienna* was in great danger, Envoys were therefore diſpatcht into all Courts, to know what withheld 'em from ſending that aſſiſtance they promis'd, and which the City ſo much needed.

The Pope joyn'd not only entreaties to thoſe of the Emperor, but alſo a great number of Briefs, of which the Court of *Rome* was never ſparing, and by which he granted

granted great indulgences to those that succor'd *Vienna* with Money, and an assurance of going strait to *Paradice*, to such as dyed in so just a quarrel.

But he being sensible that all this would not signifie much, if he added not thereunto effective assistance, he therefore sent good sums of Money to the Emperor, part of which came from his own Coffers, and the rest from the Cardinals, who did this not so much out of devotion, as to assure their own Fortunes, which would have been shaken, had *Vienna* fell under the *Ottoman* power. The Pope likewise sent *Ranucci* into *France* in quality of his *Nuncio*, to move that King

to

to contribute to the succour of *Vienna*. And to make him the more welcom, gave him consecrated *Agnusses* to present from him to the Duke of *Burgundy*, Son to Monsieur the *Dauphin*.

But the King being not over joyful at the news of his coming, sent an express to *Ranucci* not to pass beyond *Orleans*; under pretence that he was setting out himself for the Frontiers; for what I relate happen'd about the month of *May*.

In the mean time the Dysentery instead of abating in the City, every moment encreas'd, so that near an hundred persons dyed every day, as well Citizens as Soldiers. As to *Starenberg*, if the good

dyet

diet he used, and which others had not, contributed on one hand to his recovery, on the other, God who would not chastise the Christians by the loss of *Vienna*, permitted him by little and little to recover his health, that he might continue his diligence as he had begun.

Yet things were still in a very bad case, howsoever we consider them. For on one side the Garrison were ready to drop down with faintness, and on the other no comfortable news came of succour; besides 't was reported and that not without truth, that the King of *Poland* had about him persons that were Pensioners of *France*, who endeavour'd to insinuate, that there could be

be no ſurety to the Kingdom, in making its Forces march out, whilſt there were ſuch dangerous enemies at the Gate, and ſuch as were glad of, and lay ready for ſuch an opportunity.

Yet receiving news continually from that King of his readineſs to march, theſe aſſurances balanced the contrary reports, which *Starenberg* took care to conceal from his Garriſon; for 'twas to be fear'd leſt this ill news ſhould quite emaſculate the Soldiers Courage, who appear'd already but too faint, by ſo many unhappy events, and ſuch a dangerous diſtemper wherewith they were afflicted.

But that which contributed to render this malady more incurable,

curable, was the Airs being ſo infected by the ſtench of the dead Bodies which lay unburied, that it could not be more dangerous in a time of Plague. The cauſe of this ſtench was that *Starenberg* would not yield to any terms of a Truce propos'd by the Viſier, to take away thoſe of his party, who had been kild in ſo many ſeveral skirmiſhes, hoping that beſides the diſpleaſure he would receive thereby, this would be a ſpectacle to damp the Courage of the Soldiers, when in marching up to the Charge, they ſhould ſee before their Eyes the fortune of their Companions, which would be a preſage to them of the like.

How-

However whether 'twas this infection or something else, which brought this grievous sickness into the Town, they were so greatly incommodated by it, that they would willingly have been deliver'd from of it at the cost of a greater danger from the enemy. Yet did this distemper rage as well in the Camp of the *Turks*, of which there dyed every day near 300, but which was scarce perceivable, because they continually receiv'd fresh supplies, which made up their losses. But these being people never train'd up in War, they seem'd to come there only to fill up a number, and not to encrease the forces of their party, and being not accustom'd to undergo the fatigues of War, the greatest part of

of 'em fell sick at the end of two days, and rather encreas'd the confusion than confidence of the Army.

Starenberg who had advice of whatsoever happen'd in their Camp, took thence occasion to excite his people to patience, to whom he declar'd by a kind of prediction, that the coming of the King of *Poland* would perfect the ruine of the Infidels, and prove the deliverance of the City. And indeed 'twas time for him to come, now or never. For the *Turks* being advertiz'd that he was upon his march, used their utmost endeavours to become masters of the Town; they had gain'd a Bastion, in taking of which, they surpass'd themselves, if one may so say.

For

For although the Christians had made a marvellous resistance, and such as might be expected from persons enspired by a noble despair; all this had hitherto served only to set a greater luster on the valour of the Enemy.

The Bastion being taken, they attackt the *Ravelin* before mentioned, at the taking of which continuing to Testify their Courage, they forced all within to leave it to 'em. But a Mine which the Christians had made, being at the same time blown up, they found in another kind of death, that death which they despised under a different figure.

They attempted afterwards a descent into the ditch, set up their gabions and gallery, and

and thundring at the City more than ever with their Cannon, they prepared themselves to carry it by a general assault, before the King of *Poland* could arrive. The day was set for so great a design, being the 29*th* of *August*, a day sacred amongst them, and which they Solemnized with a great deal of Superstition.

In the mean time the *Visier* caressed the Officers to encourage them the more, telling 'em the day was come to put an end to their Labors, he exhorted them not only to do their duty, but every one in particular to incourage his Souldiers. These Officers in complyance with the command of the *Visier*, called together their

their Regiments, under pretence of viewing their Arms. And taking thence occasion to speak of the enterprize, which the Grand *Visier* had formed, told them 'twas their fault the whole War was not ended in one day. That if they took *Vienna*, not only all the Christian Towns, which were in *Hungary*, would surrender of themselves, without striking a stroke, but a way thorow all *Germany* would be laid open, where there was no strong City, a good and plentiful Country, and wherein every one would find a recompence of his labour. As they held with 'em this discourse, the Grand *Visier*, who was come out of his Tent, to Authorize by his presense the words of

his

his Commanders, appeared from one end of the line to the other, where in passing, he smiled on every one, to shew his approbation of what the Captains had told 'em: then he begins to order all things necessary for the attack. So that *Starembergh* fearing greatly that day, was as careful on his side that every one should prepare himself to do his best, in such an urgent Occasion. In the mean time he burns the Gallery which the Enemies had made in the ditch, and having thrown several Artificial fires on the Wood which they heaped therein, he so happily set it on fire, that the *Turks* who ran thither with all their endeavours, could not put it out. The fire which they of the

Town made was so great in this rencounter, that the like was never seen, and as the *Turks* were busied in quenching the fire in the Faggots, there were several of 'em kil'd, and many wounded.

This happy success rais'd up the Christians courage, but did not abate that of the Infidels, who preparing themselves, as by a prelude for a general assault, came to make some essays of their forces, pretending sometimes to rebuild their Gallery, otherwhiles to carry away the Town. And although they did not use all their strength, yet did they so harrass the Garrison, which every day grew weaker, that the Souldiers were scarce able to stand on their Leggs. 'Twas

'Twas about this time, that the Grand *Signor* reckoned himself so sure of the City, that he suffered Count *Caprara*, who had been detained by diverse pretences, to return to the Emperor. And as this circumstance may serve to undeceive those, who imagine that Empire has less policy than power, I shall mention here, under what colour he was retain'd, and what was the real cause of it.

The Grand *Signor* apprehending, lest the Christians should joyn together for the assistance of the Emperour, had thereupon amused all along this Minister with some propositions of peace. But *Caprara* perceiving 'twas a folly to expect it; seeing he de-

demanded no less than the Crown of *Hungary*, would have several times been gone, but they would not let him. The affair of Count *Serini*, whom the Emperor had apprehended, by reason of the intelligence which he held with *Teekely*, furnished the Grand *Signor* with a pretence, (who knew not how to detain any longer this Minister) to tell him he must serve for an hostage, till he knew in what manner they used Count *Serini*, to whom he would willingly have the Emperour know he granted his Protection. Yet all these proceedings were only to have a person near him, to whom he might make propositions of peace, in case the King of *Poland* with the other Christian

Princes,

Princes, ſhould march to the ſuccour of *Vienna*. But the Grand *Viſier* ſending him word that this Prince was ſtill a great way off, and that he ſhould take the Town, before he could come to its aſſiſtance, he thereupon diſmiſt *Caprara*, who was not a little glad of this his Reſolution, not reckoning himſelf in ſafety whilſt in the hands of this barbarous Prince, whoſe Will ſtood for Law to all thoſe under his power.

Things were in this poſture, when Count *Staremberg*, who had found out a way for money, to acquaint the Duke of *Lorrain* with his condition, which required a ſpeedy ſuccour, *viz.* That the Garriſon was much weakned, and although it

ſhewed ſtill the ſame Reſolution, yet 'twas to be ſeared, their ſtrength would ſooner fail than their courage. That his ſtock of Powder would be ſoon exhauſted, as well as the Granadoes, yet he believed he had enough, if (what he had heard ſay were true) to wit, that the King of *Poland* was at hand. The Duke of *Lorrain* anſwered *Staremberg* by the ſame man that brought him the Letter. Who being got ſafe into the Town, had no ſooner delivered his Letters to *Staremberg*, but this Governour finding they confirmed the arrival of the King of *Poland*, and that the Town would be ſoon reliev'd, imparted this good news to the Citizens and Garriſon.

Which

Which ſo greatly encouraged both, that it gave new ſtrength to reſiſt the *Turks* when they ſhould come to make their grand aſſault, and the hope of being ſoon delivered from danger, made them not only reſpect that which they had already been in, as a thing of ſmall conſequence, but moreover deſpiſe that wherewith they were now threatned. The Citizens deſired to keep guard in the Souldiers room, whom they would willingly have eaſed, but although *Staremberg* did not doubt of their good will, yet would he not truſt them with the Poſts of Conſequence, fearing, leaſt the Enemy coming at that time, they would not ſtand their ground ſo firm-

ly as the Souldiers, who being of greater experience, must needs be less fearful.

In short, this terrible day wherein the *Turks* were to do such wonders, being come, they betook themselves to their Arms, at the sound of their Drums, Hautbois and Trumpets. They made several marches to make the greater shew of their forces, and strike the City with greater fear. Which done, the Cannon which had played ever since break of day with more noise than Execution, ceased, till it began by a general discharge, which was the signal of the assault which they intended.

At the same time one might see those that were to give the first on-set, who were all in

batte

battel array, at the entrance of the Trench ſeparate themſelves one from another to march where they were ordered; ſome with Axes, others with offenſive Arms, but all with unuſual briskneſs. The aſſault laſted ſix hours, during which the Chriſtians went through great difficulties. For the Infidels were relieved continually by freſh men, whereas the Chriſtians had no ſooner got rid of one Enemy, but they had to deal with a ſecond, which was ſucceeded by a third, and ſo on.

The Citizens, whom *Staremberg* had put all in Arms, ſome to guard the publick places, others to ſecure diverſe paſſages, knowing their whole fortune conſiſted in the defence

of the Souldiers, whom they were informed were very hard put to it, desired *Staremberg* they might assist them.

The Count seeing his men ready to faint under the number of the Enemy, was well enough pleased at this Offer. And seasonably putting 'em in mind of their Wives and Children, their Liberty and Religion, he so greatly animated them, that they presented themselves on the Breach with more courage than he expected. The fight which seem'd to abate by the fatigue of the Souldiers, began there with great bravery. The *Turks* who now promised themselves an assured Victory, enraged to see it snatcht out of their hands, fought like men desperate. But the

the Christians urged by greater motives, to use their whole strength, so vigorously repulsed them, that assisted by the Soldiers, who had taken breath, and the advantage, which commonly the besieged have over the Assailants, they made the Infidels turn their backs, a great number of whom remained in the breach.

The Grand *Visier*, seeing on what side soever he turn'd his men, things succeeded ill, soon sounded a retreat, lest matters should grow worse. He withdrew into his Camp mad with vexation and despair. For after this Tryal, wherein he had lost above 5000 men, besides those that were wounded, who were near the same number, he fear'd, and that not

without cauſe, his Troops ſhould mutiny againſt him. In effect, the *Janiſaries* who had ſuffered much in all the attacks, and eſpecially in this latter, demanded without ſpending any more time fruitleſly before this place, to raiſe the ſiege, adding that of 12000 which they were but ſix weeks paſt, they now could number themſelves but ſix, and thoſe ſo weakned, that they were not in condition to undertake any thing.

This beginning of a ſedition was a greater affliction to the Grand *Viſier* than the ill ſucceſs which he came now from having in his enterprize, and it greatly concerning him to ſtifle it in its birth, he made uſe of the *Aga*, which is the name

name of him that commands them, and obtained from them at his interceſſion, to keep within bounds of their duty, in conſideration of a certain ſum of Money which he promis'd them: a remedy ordinarily uſed to appeaſe their diſcontents, but which inſtead of effecting this, commonly, makes it ſpring up again on the firſt occaſion.

The Grand *Viſier* was no ſooner freed from this trouble, but he fell into another. For he [illegible]orm'd that the King of *Poland*, having been too hard for *Teckely*'s vigilancy, marcht at a great rate to the ſuccor of *Vienna*, and that his Avantguard was already arriv'd on the banks of the *Danube*, to which he would

joyn himself in a few days.

At this news he caused the wounded and sick to be carried out of the Camp, and having added thereunto new fortifications, he bethought of reducing the Town, before the *Poles* came to attack him, which could not be yet, their Army being tired by a long march, and needed rest.

Several other Princes had joyn'd in person with their Troops the Army of the Emperor, as the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Saxony*. Besides there came from all parts of Christendom, *France* excepted, a great number of Lords and Persons of Quality to the Emperors Army. All which was likely to raise the siege, without any longer expecting

pecting the King of *Poland*, ſuppoſing he had tarried any time. But theſe two Princes being unwilling to obey the Duke of *Lorrain*, and he being as unwilling to yield to them the command, all theſe great forces lay uſeleſs, till the King of *Poland* ſhould come to make them agree. For they began already to look upon one another with an ill Eye, not conſidering, that their buſineſs was not to contend for preheminence, but for the ſafety of Chriſtendom.

As for the Marquiſs of *Brandenbeurg*, he had for ſome time flattered the Emperour with ſending him a conſiderable ſupply, but being urg'd to perform what he had promis'd, and hindred by the Alliance of *France*,

France, he ſought a pretence to break his word, which he found in the demand of the Dutchy of *Brieg*, *Lignits*, and *Wolnaw*, over which he pretended a lawful Right. And truly the Emperor was reduced to ſuch an extremity, that 'twas thought he would grant him his demands rather than be without his aſſiſtance. But what the Marquiſs of *Brandenburg* did, being only for a fair pretence to diſengage himſelf, he thereupon adds another demand, which he knew the Emperor would never grant him. To wit, to permit the Proteſtants of *Sileſia* to have the free exerciſe of their Religion, whereupon the Emperor plainly perceiving whence this dealing came, waited no more on his promiſes. Count

Count *Waldec*, who was declar'd Prince of the Empire, very lately, and who had Command of the Circular Troops given him, came likewise into the Emperors Army, who by reason of his experience in the War, and Zeal to his service, was willing to confer with him about the manner of saving *Vienna*. The Emperor approv'd of whatsoever he offer'd him thereupon, but expecting the King of *Poland*, who was to decide the whole matter, this advice and that of several others, on the same subject, serv'd only to content him at that moment, for the whole order of it was chang'd as soon as ever that Prince was come.

In

In fine, he arriv'd at *Holbron*, on the ſecond of *September*, with the braveſt Cavalry the World ever ſaw, but ſo tir'd, that 'twould be to hazard all, to attempt any thing in the Condition they were in. The Duke of *Lorrain*, who had taken care to ſtore up Proviſion, for the refreſhment of this Army againſt it came, went to meet him at *Holbron*, where the King of *Poland* receiv'd him with great Teſtimonies of Friendſhip and Confidence, although they had been both rivals in the purſuit of the Crown of *Poland*. The Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Saxony* came thither alſo to ſalute him, and the King of *Poland* preſented them his Eldeſt Son, named *Alexander*,

ander, a Prince of about 17 or 18 years of Age, who came to make his Apprentiſhip in the War, under the King his Father, who knew enough to inſtruct him. The former Compliments being ended, they held a Council of War, not to know whether they ſhould ſuccor *Vienna*, for that matter was reſolv'd upon long before, but to reſolve of the manner of doing it.

The whole affair being determin'd by 'em, 'twas communicated to the Emperor, who having approv'd of what was offer'd, it only now lay upon 'em to diſpoſe of things neceſſary for ſo great a deſign, and the Campain being not only waſted, but not ſo much as an inhabitant left in any of the

the houſes, from whom might be expected the leaſt matter, every man was forc'd to carry proviſion as well for his Horſe as for himſelf.

The Grand Viſier not being ignorant of the great preparations which the Chriſtians made againſt him, took all poſſible care on his ſide to make a good defence. Yet was he in no ſmall inquietude how to effect this. For he was at variance with the chieſeſt Officers of his Army, who were of opinion that without delaying 'till the Chriſtians came, they ſhould retire to *Newhauſel*, alledging to juſtifie the ſoundneſs of their advice, that their Army was ſo tired with this long ſiege, that the Soldiers had more need of reſt than

than labour. And moreover that the greateſt part of their men had never ſeen any thing more of War, than what this ſiege had ſhew'd 'em, how then could they reſiſt an Army, which conſiſted of the flower of Chriſtendom, and wherein moreover there were ſuch a great number of Princes and perſons of eſteem, who came there to Conquer or to Dye. That there would be no likelyhood of ſucceſs in expoſing the remainder of an unfortunate Army, againſt ſo flouriſhing a one, and againſt a Garriſon, whoſe valour they had ſufficiently experienc'd by the deſeat of their beſt Troops, and ſo many aſſaults in vain. That whilſt they had time, they ſhould ſave not only the

Army,

Army, but alſo the reputation of the Grand Signior, which was ſufficiently leſſen'd, by ſo fruitleſs a ſiege, and wherein they had loſt above 30 thouſand men.

The Grand Viſier anſwer'd to this, that the reputation of the *Sultan* would rather be loſt, if after their remaining ſo long before a Town, where they had conſum'd ſo much Money, they ſhould be ſo baſe as to retire before they had ſtruck a ſtroak. That their Army was twice as big as that of the Chriſtians, and that if the Soldiers wanted experience, 'twas enough their Leaders did not, ſeeing 'twas neceſſary to the former only to have Courage, and theſe to have skill. That the *Turks* ſhould

ſhould keep their ground, which was all that could be deſired of a Soldier. That as to ſucceſs, that indeed was uncertain, but howſoever they could not fail of this conſolation, of having done their duty, and not having fled from the Enemy, which would overwhelm them with infamy all their days.

The Grand Viſier's advice was to ſerve as a Law, wherefore they were forc'd to comply. In the mean while apprehending leſt the *Janiſaries* ſhould joyn themſelves to thoſe who were for raiſing the ſiege, he took care to keep 'em within the bounds of their duty, and made 'em great promiſes, in caſe they behav'd themſelves well in the fight.

The

The next morning he took a review of his Army, which consisted still of an Hundred and Ten Thousand fighting men, and resolving to call to his assistance the Troops which he had left about *Raab*, and other places of *Hungary*, he sent others in their places, in whom he put not such confidence.

On the side which the Christians had resolv'd to attack his lines, there stood a Wood, through which they must necessarily pass to come at him. The Christians at the begining of the Campagn took care to make a commodious passage. But the Grand Visier believ'd he might annoy 'em, if he possest himself of it, he thereupon timely sent five or six

Bat-

Battalions, who had fell'd ſeveral Trees, with which they retrenched themſelves. On the other hand the Grand Viſier, having left 20 Thouſand men for the Guard of his Camp and Trench, marcht out of his Trenches with his Horſe and Foot, whereof he form'd three lines, without reckoning the Body he had reſerv'd, and poſſeſſing himſelf of a little hill, which might be advantagious during the fight, he cauſed his Cannon to be brought thither, charging thoſe who were placed there above all things to abide firm.

In the mean while the Chriſtian Army, the Commanders of which had implor'd the divine aſſiſtance, by

by publick and private Prayers, marched with great confidence of Victory, having at its head a Prince of ſo great reputation, and who had already beaten the *Turks* in ſeveral other occaſions. But as this Circumſtance rais'd their Courage, ſo did it abaſe that of the *Turks*, who fear'd more the *Poles* than any Nation; ſo that they had rather it had been the Emperor at the head of his Forces, than to have there a King, whoſe Fortune and Valour they greatly dreaded. But beſides that the Emperor would not ſo greatly expoſe himſelf, the King of *Poland* came not ſo far to obey another, and the Emperor on his ſide would pretend to Command him, and

and therefore t'avoid all disputes he remain'd at *Lintz*, ordering Prayers to be said in all the Churches, which were never empty of people, who sought of God with the greatest fervor, to favour the Christian Army.

The Army being arriv'd at the Wood, the fight began, and was at first obstinately enough maintain'd by both Parties. But the Christians who saw that if they behav'd not themselves fiercely in this occasion, the Grand Visier might refresh his Troops which would give them far more trouble, leapt over the retrenchments of the Enemy, and having driven them from the Wood, kill'd as many of 'em as were not quick enough

to

to ſave themſelves. The Wood being wholly clear'd, the Avantguard of the Army drew up it ſelf at the head of the Wood, to ſave the arrear-guard, fearing leſt marching farther, without being in a condition to fight, the Grand Viſier ſhould march up towards them, and make advantage of the ill condition wherein he might find them. But he was unwilling to depart ſo far from *Vienna*, fearing leſt while he was on the other ſide, the Chriſtians would let out the *Danube* over one part of his Army, and attack thoſe he had left for the keeping the lines, who would be too much put to it to reſiſt at the ſame time theſe new Enemies, and the Garriſon likewiſe, who

who would not fail to ſally out.

And therefore he every moment ſent out Parties, to ſee what paſſed on the ſide of the *Danube*, for he was in greater fear of what might be done on that ſide, than on the other, altho he was advertiſed every moment that the Chriſtians march'd againſt him, & ſhould have 'em upon his skirts within an hour or two at fartheſt.

And indeed 'twas neceſſary theſe ſuccors ſhould be ſo near. For altho the *Turks* were not as yet in the Town, yet they were at leaſt under it by means of their mines, which was the reaſon why *Starenberg* caus'd a Lanthorn to be put on the high Tower of S. *Stephen*, which was the ſign, agreed upon by the Duke of *Lorrain* and he,

when he ſhould find himſelf in a great ſtrait. His Miners alſo were ſo heartleſs, that he had all the difficulty in the World to make 'em work, beſides the Garriſon were ſo dampt by their inceſſant labors and toils, and which is worſe reduced to 5 thouſand 5 hundred men, of 16 thouſand that they were in the beginning of the Siege. For if they loſt ſix thouſand by the hand of the Enemy, ſickneſs had carried away few leſs, ſo that dying as they did in heaps, they were not burried one by one, but thrown ten or twelve together in an hole.

Thoſe that had eſcaped ſo great danger, and who in expectation of the ſame fortune, ſuffered themſelves almoſt to

languiſh

languiſh away, being informed that the ſuccors, with which they had been ſo often vainly flattered were near, and on this ſide the Wood, where they were ſeen already to appear, took their Arms with ſuch courage, that a man would have thought 'em other men, than thoſe one might have ſeen the other moment. They went all on the Rampart, without expecting any other command, than that which their courage inſpired, and it much availd *Staremberg*, that they were inlivened by this new hope, for thoſe whom the Grand Viſier left to guard the Camp, and ordered to go up to the aſſault, as ſoon as ever they ſaw him March towards the Enemy, acquitted themſelves with ſo

great Resolution and constancy that they never had before done the like. In the mean time the besieged, who considered if they repelled this last effort, they should be delivered from the misery which had so long afflicted them, fought with no less courage; so that never was an hotter dispute on both sides.

Whilst this happened, the King of *Poland* was ingaged with the Grand Visier, who had march'd up to him, with more courage than prudence. For without considering he left the Post, where he had lodged his Cannon, and whence he might greatly molest the Christians, he began the charge, whereas he should have expected the King of *Poland* to come and charge him. But whether he be-

believed there was any advantage to him that gave the first onset, or would thereby animate his men, of whose courage he doubted, he neglected to use these precautions, of which he presently repented. For his Troops giving back, after the first charge, the Christians, so boldly pursued them, that those that had the care of the Cannon durst not fire, lest it should prove as hurtful to their own men as ours.

Staremberg being advertized by persons whom he had placed in the highest parts of the Town, that the beginning of the combate was as favorable to the Christians as could be desired, made at the same time a Sally out of the Garrison, who had already drove the

Turks from off the Rampart. And several Citizens being mixt with the Soldiers, to share with 'em in the Honour, they all fiercely attackt the Enemy, who thought already of packing up their baggage, from the advice which they had of the Grand *Visier*, that all things went ill on his part, and that they ought to think of a retreat. Then every one without regretting what he had left in the Tent, minded only to save himself, when *Staremberg* at the head of his men charg'd them so vigorously, that they threw themselves down one upon another for haste, who should first get away. And the lines of circumvallation hindring 'em from passing so soon as they desired, they endea-

deavor'd to fill them up with their Muskets, which at that moment ſerved for Pick-axes and Shovels, others with their hands; every one uſing more diligence to Ruin theſe lines than they had done to put 'em in the condition they were in. *Staremberg* ſeeing the diſorder wherein the *Turks* were, was raviſht at ſo happy an occaſion. But his prudence, hindring him from going far from the Town, he contented himſelf with ſending ſome Horſe after the hindermoſt, and ſtaid himſelf in the mean time near the Walls, where he cauſed the Enemies works to be demoliſhed, leſt things ſhould change its face.

In the mean time theſe fugitives encreaſed the fear in the

Viſiers

Visiers Army, which was already but two great; for the King of *Poland* had defeated his left Wing, whose Horse left the foot at the discretion of the *Poles*, who had fallen upon 'em and put 'em to the Sword; as to the right Wing, it made a little more resistance. But the Grand Visier considering that in the condition wherein the fight was, it was impossible to restablish it, & that moreover the Trench was quitted, with all the works which had cost him so much blood, he resolv'd to spare that which remain'd, and to leave rather his Camp, and his Tents which were still standing, than to be the cause of shedding more by a fruitless obstinacy. In this design he caused the Retreat to be sound-

ſounded, but the foot being not able to follow the Horſe, which rather fled than held on an orderly *March*, ſeveral of 'em were cut in pieces, and there were not a 4*th* part of 'em ſaved.

The King of *Poland* having made a Detachment, to put into the Town, and given thanks to God for his Victory, in the very Field where he gained it, gave ſtrict command, under grievous penalties, that no one ſhould leave his rank to plunder. The Dukes of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, and *Lorrain*, who had fought likewiſe with a great deal of courage, did as much on their ſide, and the keeping of the *Turks* Camp was conſign'd to three thouſand men, whilſt a Council of War was call'd

call'd to know whether the Enemy, should be pursued, or they rest contented with the advantage already obtained. The advices were different, thereupon the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, with all those that were in the Emperors interests, were for pursuing their Victory, but the Dukes of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, who came only to succour *Vienna*, would not any more hazard their Troops. Especially the Duke of *Saxony*, who complained, that by reason of his Religion, they had been made to suffer enough all ready. In effect the best quarters were not his, and he had heard that they suspected lest his Troops having their Winter quarters in *Hungary*, should hold intel-

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ligence with *Teckely*. This Prince ſeeing then, that after he had traverſt a great Country, hazarded his reputation, and even his life, and left his Eſtates, to ſuccour thoſe of another, he was ſo ill recompenſed, reſolved upon returning home, where he arrived more laden with glory than ſpoil; for the confederates ſeeing he forſook the common cauſe notwithſtanding their opinion, gave him what part they pleaſed; which again doubled his diſcontent.

The Duke of *Bavaria* had better uſage, becauſe perhaps the Emperor apprehended, leſt he in the differences he had with *France*, ſhould take part againſt him being moreover ſollicited to it by ſeveral advantageous offers, beſides his Aliance with it. Howſoever all theſe Princes being not agreed, they made, as we ſay,

a Golden bridge, for the Enemy to pass over, who retired on the Isle of *Newhausel*, where they expected 3 days the wracks of their Army. In the mean while the Grand Visier was not without inquietude, how the grand *Seignor* would receive the news of his defeat, and to cast all the fault on others, he wrote a Letter against those that had the chief command under him. But we have not heard what the Grand *Seignor* has resolved thereupon, no more than what the King of *Poland* has done, reports concerning whom are so various, that ther's as yet no certianty of 'em. Yet tis not to be doubted being so great a Captain as he is, but he will make the best advantage of his Victory, which all Christians ought to desire.

FINIS.